



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER. 12TH 1897.

NUMBER 41

WILSON, SONS & CO.

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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant in position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Cons.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, 101.

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
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Cons.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam coal always kept in Rio de Janeiro.

Tug Boats always ready for service

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Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

Successors to W. R. ASSAIS & Co.

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11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

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GUANABARA & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.
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POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)

BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.
Price: 125000 per Dozen without bottles.

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COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Paulo (Bahia),
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77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

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Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. Ld.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARTMAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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J. C. V. MENDES

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1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

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Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Westinghouse AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 1 Locomotives, and over 50,000 freight cars, besides in great use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

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58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. as this office.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

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Business Founded 1793.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1860.
Reorganized, 1879.

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BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
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gilles, from ask, and under the private marks of the house

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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherry, Champagne

Cognacs and liquors of the best brands

Rua da Alameda, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-aches, acidity of the stomach, indigestion, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline druggist that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies.

Rs. 18500 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favourable conditions.

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2, Rua General Camará—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an insurance policy to the Atchafon, Tropic and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of £137,500,000 (£3,625,000), having received the respective premium amounting to £150,000 (£4,125,000).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camará—1st floor.

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LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds.... £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise on every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co., agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £2,175,000
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Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50 Rua 1^a de Março.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1^a de Março, 2nd floor**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38 Rua 1^a de Março.**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.**

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem

Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Gory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

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Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 750,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... 800,000
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Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine & Co.

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The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

we do not feel that this is an adequate return. Our principal trouble was that there wasn't enough to eat. The country is singularly barren. There is no doubt of there being gold in it, but it will cost money to get it out."

—N. Y. Shipping List, Aug. 28.

—The *Montevideo Times* notes the arrival there of Exaltacion Saravia, a 17-year old son of Aparicio Saravia, who had suffered the amputation of a leg at the thigh because of a wound received in battle. The unfortunate youth is said to be doing as well as could be expected.

—Gold seekers will fight shy of the Antarctic regions. Six months ago Douglas Perkins, Jr., of Cleveland, went to Terra del Fuego on a gold-hunting expedition, and has just returned. "All the gold we got," he said, "would just about make an American gold dollar. As we sank between \$4,000 and \$5,000."

—It seems that Mr. Jickeli Jankka, the Japanese envoy who has arrived here, has not come in an official capacity. He however comes to look round the country and see if it is suitable for Japanese immigration. According to conversation with a reporter he is not at all satisfied with Brazil and is of opinion that the climate of this republic is suitable to his countrymen. After a time he intends making a visit to Peru and Chile and up the coast to San Francisco, whence he will return to Japan. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The imposition of an additional 60 per cent. on alcohol is causing much complaint in Argentina. Many dealers have large contracts on the basis of existing taxes, and it is said the new tax will cause not only heavy losses, but in some cases actual bankruptcy. In our opinion all contracts for future delivery of any taxable article should contain a provision for such contingencies. Either the receiver should agree to satisfy all additional taxation, or the other party should be exempt from the obligation to deliver when the tax is raised.

—On Sunday the special envoy of Japan to Rio Janeiro, Ichichi Jankka, arrived in this city. He seems to have been commissioned to make a tour through the principal South-American republics in order to see what facilities they might offer to Japanese immigrants. He has been in Brazil already, and from what he says he does not seem inclined to think that Brazil offers any special inducements to Japanese immigration. He will leave after some time for Chili and Peru. —*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 30.

—Mr. Holmes, British consul at Asuncion, gives an interesting account of the Australians settled in Paraguay and known as the Cosme colony. They were formerly members of the now defunct "New Australia" colony, but withdrew from their associates. For more than two years they have labored with extraordinary perseverance, and so far with success. The community produces all the food-stuffs it requires; the surplus is sold and the money used to purchase salt, clothes, soap, lamp oil, medicines, cattle, etc. Amusement, the building of a library. In their leisure they dance and sing, or give readings and recitations, and occasionally play cricket. The working time is four and a half days weekly of eight hours a day, and time worked over this is credited to the workman. This saved-up time then becomes a matter of internal exchange. Cosme is perhaps the most orderly colony in Paraguay. Says for this community the most successful goldminers are the Italians, Germans, and Swiss. The English, as a rule, do not work as hard as the other foreigners, and cannot adapt themselves to their surroundings as Italians and Germans can, and lack their pluck. In a very short time they become dissatisfied and take to drinking and loafing, or wisely withdraw to a British colony. The members of the Cosme colony are all teetotalers. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The great progress made in the applications of electricity to business purposes in this city is not generally known, and, therefore, our readers will, no doubt, be interested in the following extracts from a pamphlet just published by Mr. Charles Bright, the electrical engineer, showing what he has done in this way between July 1896 and July 1897. From this pamphlet it appears that Mr. Bright has during that period made electric installations in about two hundred and twenty-five establishments, including three theatres, Prince George's Hall, the Merced and American Churches, a market, two societies, the Club de Gimnasia, the Jockey Club, the Progress Club, the Brazilian Bank, the Bank of Italy, the Bolsa, the meat freezing establishment, the *Nacion*, *Diario* and *Tribuna* newspaper offices, railway offices, etc. The installations comprised 7,511 incandescent lamps of sixteen candles, seven hundred of thirty-two candles, forty-eight of fifty and six of one thousand, two hundred and four are lamps, two hundred and eleven ventilators, forty-four motors, twelve dynamos, five stoves and ten water-heaters. The total equivalent in normal lamps of sixteen candles is 17,883. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—The news received from the colonies of Santa Fé is not at all improving. The prospects seem to be growing gloomier every day as the locusts appear in increasing numbers and extend their ravages. Engineer Froumel, who directed the commissions for destroying the locusts with so much success before, is now the object of general complaint, and it is said his method is not at all successful. The colonists of Esperanza have organized themselves into a locust destroying militia and have succeeded in filling 12,000 bags with dead locusts. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO

Agencies at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris

Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France

Banque de France

Banque d'Algérie

Banque d'Espagne

Banque de Hollande

Banque de Portugal

Banque de Saint-Petersbourg

Banque de Séville

Banque de Valence

Banque de Vienne

Banque de Zante

Banque de Constantinople

Banque de Smyrne

Banque de Salonique

Banque de Alexandrie

Banque de Suez

Banque de Port-Saïd

Banque de Djibouti

Banque de Aden

Banque de Bombay

Banque de Calcutta

Banque de Madras

Banque de Ceylan

Banque de Java

Banque de Sumatra

Banque de Malacca

Banque de Singapour

Banque de Hongkong

Banque de Shanghai

Banque de Hankow

Banque de Tientsin

Banque de Peking

Banque de Harbin

Banque de Khabarovsk

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6.15 a.m.; returning leaves São Paulo at 6.30 a.m.
Numerous trains weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) in Curitiba, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6.45 a.m. Connects with the branch lines along the main line (Minas Geraes) of that railway.

Petropolis:

Here leaves the Princesa at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mariz. Passenger train leaves São Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 7.15 p.m., on all road route (passenger) should take the suburban train at the Central Railway station at 6.55 a.m. and 7.10 p.m., to connect with Petropolis train. Returning from Petropolis, the "Serra" train leaves at 7.30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "Full Land" train leaves at 6 a.m. and 7.15 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the boat leaves the Princesa at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Here leaves the Princesa dos Matinhos at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Sundays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at São Ann's Manly. Returning, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 7.15 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a.m., and at 5.30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a.m. and at 4.30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.15, 8, 9.30 and 11 a.m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a.m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 5.35, and 8 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N. B. — Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be expected and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, E. H. CONGER, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 6, Rua Theophilo Ottob, Wm. T. FURNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evangelista da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy Communion on the morning service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays and all Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A. British Chaplain, 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 a.m. on Wednesdays. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. Anglican service at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays, 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. and 11 p.m. DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School at 10 a.m., a Fabica Garças, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WILKINSON.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barroca; Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays and at 11 a.m. on Wednesdays. Residence: Rua Petropolis 32.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. H. BAGBY, Pastor, Caixa 359.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO LUIZ.—Rua D. Anna Nery, Esquina do Riachuelo. Services: Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7.15 p.m. FRANKLIN B. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

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Proprietors.

From the Commercio de S. Paulo October 9th.

THE EPILOGUE OF THE WAR.

The Brazilian national anthem, one of the few traditions respected by the modern anabaptists, resounded yesterday announcing the victory over the hosts of Antonio Conselheiro.

Martial music, floating banners, flowers, crowds of people—everything was yesterday exhibited in the streets of every capital of Brazil in effusive demonstrations of joy. And all ended, and indifference and egotism continue to lead the people to make a jubilee whenever a pretext appears, to always follow the band whether it plays hymns of victory or funeral marches.

And no one seeks to know how the war commenced, who provoked it, what were its aims; most people followed it with the interest with which one watches any kind of sport, match, or a record breaking between two champions,—pugilists, runners, fencers, or armies. Doubtless bets were laid on the results of this or that assault, this or that stroke of strategy.

It ended, and is ended. Notwithstanding this sombre mysterious war, full of episodes that would furnish subjects for a Dante; this fantastic struggle in which the heroic constancy of the soldier was opposed to the epic bravery of the jagunço; this sombre duel in the wild fastnesses of the northern desert, where the adversaries divided in groups lay in ambush and assault each other with savage ferocity; this struggle that brings to mind the barbarous and heroic cycle of the Nibelungen, or the deeds of the Homeric warriors in which the subtlety of Calchas and of Ulysses was united to the brilliant bravery of Hector and Achilles—this struggle should receive the attention of statesmen, to be studied, not simply in its tragic eruption and in its development, but in its deeper sources as a social phenomenon most important for the psychological investigation and the knowledge of Brazilian character.

The assertion propagated by certain organs of the press that the armed movement of Bahia is a political speculation, is superficial and ridiculous.

Speculation can create adventurers, but it does not make heroes, it does not fan fanaticism. The struggle in Bahia indicates a state of mind which in no part of the globe, in no epoch of history, could be produced by the action of one or more intelligent men for political motives. It came to register the manifestation of a phenomenon where elaboration must have been slow and deep. To admit that the simple action of an individual can produce the fanaticism of a people is to be blind, is to be completely ignorant of history, or of sociology.

Considering the phenomenon from an elevated point of view, human history proves that in all times the individual whose action is intense and widespread in the life of a people, represents only the synthesis of the collective spirit; his character is formed by the elements that exist in the aggregate and his energy represents, in a greater degree of intensity, the individual energies of the group subject to his influence. Without this identification of elements, without this similarity of qualities, the action of the individual over the masses is inexplicable. Whosoever judges that it was the individual action of Mahomet that created Islamism; whosoever seeks to explain the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries in Europe by the simple action of the Guises, or of Coligny, or of Calvin, or of Zwingli, or of Luther, commits a gross error.

These individuals appeared in an epoch, or in a group, as the expression, or, so to speak, as the psychological coefficient of this epoch, or of this group. They realized, in the social field, the miracle that Oliveira Martins compares to the religious mystery of the Incarnation: they encarnated the soul of a people, or of a simple human group.

The war in the Bahia *sertão*, which was provoked by the carelessness of the authorities, cost the life of thousands of soldiers and of brilliant officers. These great sacrifices might have been avoided

by a careful study of the region in which the curious phenomenon was manifested and by the attentive investigation of the phenomenon itself, before fanaticism had inflamed its adherents to the point of actual warfare. The movement had not the character, however much it may be sought to give it that classification, of a political manifestation, nor of simple banditism with robbery for its object. It was a movement of fanaticism which grew and took on volume until it came to the point of being a public danger, thanks to the force that was opposed to it from the beginning.

Thus, many years ago, Dr. Bandeira de Mello being president of the province of Bahia and the Barão de Mamoré minister of empire, there was a representation of the archbishop of Bahia in regard to this same Antonio Conselheiro who with his band went to and fro in the sertão, changing the names of localities, giving them new religious invocations and founding churches and cemeteries.

Later the movement assumed such importance that it really took on a political character, but it was not the fanatics and their chiefs who gave it that character—it was the government of the republic, from Sr. Victorino to Sr. Prudente de Moraes and Luiz Vianna.

There is an argument which, for enlightened and impartial minds, is decisive to disprove political motives on the part of the jagunços in the war of the *sertão*; it is the concentration in an isolated point, when they had before them the entire *sertão*. They never took the offensive, not even after the defeat of the Moreira Cesar expedition, when the way was open to them to the railroad. Afterwards, on the arrival of the forces of General Arthur Oscar, during the four months of marvelous resistance, when the most simple good sense indicated that the capture of the redoubt was inevitable, they did not retreat; they waited patiently for the siege to close and that with it death should come to them. As in that sombre picture of the *Misericórdia*, they took death in terrible earnest, seeing light up in the midst of the night the blood-shot eyes of the cannibals; they delivered themselves resolutely to death with the heroic resolution of that bard of Temrak, immortalized by the Irish legend, that personified in him the last resistance of barbarous and pagan Erin to the conquest of civilization. The conqueror was, as it should be, the force that represents civilization, the conqueror was Authority which the German jurist and philosopher calls the highest expression of all force.

But the lesson remains. Until now, the Brazilians were only the inhabitants of the great cosmopolitan seaboard towns; until now, all the attention of the governments and a great part of the resources of the public coffers were employed in immigration, or in the foolish attempt to ape exotic customs or institutions. Central Brazil was ignored; if a population existed in the *sertões*, nothing was known of it, the governments had no care for it; but suddenly, however, it surges in a strange and tragic manifestation of energy, asserting its existence and writing in blood a most vehement protest against the contempt or the oblivion to which it had been relegated. Here is an element with which the fabricators of our laws and of our organization had not counted and which now arises advocating its right to life.

And this force which thus appeared must be incorporated into our nationality and must enter it as a perpetual affirmation of this same nationality. It must, assimilated by civilization, assure our independence, compelling the respect of foreign nations.

Those who were killed or subjugated by the national arms form a part of the great aggregate of human beings scattered over the 8,300,000 square kilometers of our territory, who live ignored and forgotten and who take no part in the speculations on 'Change, who gain

nothing by smuggling, who neither make depositions or riots, nor lucrative contracts; to them, even from afar, the civilizing action of the government does not reach.

Left to the law of nature, they took from nature what with a profuse hand was scattered in the indigenous fauna and flora; they grew and ramified like the trees of the forest, learned agility with the wild goats on the rugged slopes of the desert, and took from the jaguars the stratagems of war and ferocity in the defense of their dens.

Now suffocated by this fierce expression of force, they open the way to civilization, which, in the words of a writer on public law, only marches through violence, and which, being always the result of an eternal struggle, is always the product of victory and of the consequent domination of some over others.

They have received the splendid and mysterious baptism of blood, and, bound by this purple band, they open the doors of Brazilian nationality to their brothers of the *serfides*.

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17 OCTOBER 1897

A special service will be held in the above church on Sunday 17th instant. A copy of the Order of Service specially authorized by the Lord Bishop of Falkland Islands will be placed in the press. The service will commence at 11 o'clock.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 3, Rua General Camara, as to the following: Brook, William Keith—is anxiously enquired after by his family. It has been reported that he died in Rio about July 10th. Rio de Janeiro, October and.

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The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mingron says that during voyages on men of war he has had occasion to see the Timbre of Nechmidra Amara of Mr. Antonio Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Timbre and pills of the Nechmidra Amara against sea sickness.

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N.B. The Nechmidra Amara pills are furnished with the same doses of the Nechmidra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wines, Elixirs and Timbre of Nechmidra Amara, which are liquid and comestible, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and fatiguing illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine under that they may be taken as a liquid to insure prompt action; it is also to be taken by adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 12th, 1897.

THE two parties proposing to contest the next presidential election have now selected their candidates—the government party choosing Gov. Campos Salles, of São Paulo, for the presidency, and Deputy Rosa e Silva, of Pernambuco, for the vice-presidency, while the opposition party has chosen Senator Lauro Sodré, ex-governor of Pará, and Senator Fernando Lobo, of Minas Geraes, for the same offices. What the issues are between the two parties no one can tell, but as to their personality and candidates the choice can not be in doubt. The government party certainly represents the conservative elements of the country much closer than the other, and its candidates are men of more experience and better judgment. They have had more experience in public affairs, and may be considered to represent interests which would be greatly injured by a rash and bellicose administration. On the other side, Lauro Sodré is a young army officer who, though he made a successful governor, is usually looked upon as a representative of the aggressive meddling military elements of the country, while Fernando Lobo's claim upon the country is based wholly upon his record as one of the most subservient members of Floriano's Peixoto's cabinet. The relative fitness of the two tickets, however, is a subject for discussion in another place than these columns.

THE capture of the town of Canudos, which occurred on the 5th instant, apparently ends that inglorious war which has been raging in the interior of Bahia for the best part of the past year. Whatever its origin, or its conduct, its termination by this victory of the national troops is a matter for profound congratulation. Once the issue is taken and a body of men takes up arms against the state, it is difficult to find any other way out of the contest than that of the triumph of the one and the subjection of the other. In spite of repeated assertions to the contrary, for which no proofs have ever been offered, the Conselheiro movement in Bahia had no political character whatever. It has been known for over a quarter of a century—an inexplicable attachment of an ignorant and intensely superstitious people to the person and teachings of a half-crazy person known as Antonio Maciel, whom his followers called *o Conselheiro* (the Counsellor). He did much good in his humble way, for his voice was raised against violence and crime in places where the law was almost powerless. He did not conform to the admonitions of the church; and the clergy therefore became his bitterest enemies, always seeking to have him crushed by force of law. This opposition and persecution served, however, to draw about him a still greater number of proselytes, many of whom, no doubt, were influenced more by the chance of a fight with his enemies than by reli-

gious emotions. Since the creation of the republic, the persecution of Conselheiro has been so much increased, that his followers took up arms openly, first against the police forces of the state, and then against the national government. It was a mistake, in our opinion, to drive them into a state of armed insurrection, but this having been done the government had no choice but to use all its power to crush the unfortunate rebels. It has been an expensive war, and there has been much in its management that patriotic Brazilians will gladly forget. And not the least of these is the horrible savagery displayed at the end—the burning of the town, the slaughter of poor people who were caught in arms, the burning of women and children, and the deportation of all others. It is not a record which the civilized world will approve. It should have been remembered that these poor people were ignorant and led astray by false teachings, like many of their better educated brothers in other places. They believed they were right, and they fought to the death for what they believed. How many in Rio de Janeiro would do that? While we can but pity their ignorance and their delusions, we must admire their tenacity and their courage. If Brazil ever secures a high position among the nations of the world, it will be through men such as these, rather than the parasites and timeservers who gabble patriotism for what it will yield them in offices and salaries. While we sincerely congratulate the government on the triumph of its arms and the termination of this unhappy struggle, we must still remind it that the blame is not wholly with these poor fanatical people, and that mercy and wisely administered assistance will now do more toward pacification than all the brute force that can be employed.

SOUTH AMERICAN VIEWS ON NORTH AMERICAN PROTECTION.

ONE of the most interesting figures in the delegation of South American merchants now visiting this country is Colonel Fernando Mendes de Almeida, LL.D., of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He is professor on the free faculty of jurisprudence and social sciences, commander of the second infantry brigade of the national guard of Brazil, editor in chief of the *Jornal do Brasil*, and a commissioner of the Brazilian government. He was commander-in-chief of the defences of Rio de Janeiro against the forces of Da Gama. His intimate knowledge of the social and commercial conditions of his country make him a competent authority on all questions pertaining to the relations between Brazil and the United States. In conversation with a reporter for the *New York Times* during his stay in this city Colonel Mendes expressed his views on the probable future commercial relations between the two great countries:—"I am certainly greatly impressed," he said, "by the magnificent resources of this country, and under ordinary circumstances, there is absolutely no reason why the United States should not do a large business with Brazil. There are, however, obstacles which, although decidedly surmountable, are not liable to be removed in the near future. I refer to two in particular—lack of transportation facilities and tariff. As to the first, I regret to state that the American flag is seldom seen in our waters. There are practically no American steamers that touch our ports, and most of our exports to and imports from the United States must go *via* English lines. Of course, you can imagine what this means. They charge us enormous freight rates, and consume more time *en route* than it takes to carry goods to or from England. Is it reasonable, then, that we should trade with a country that makes no provision for rapid transportation or low freight rates? Take our cable connection as another instance; it costs 25 cents a word to send a message to England, and \$1.25 to send one to New York. The

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consequence is, naturally, that all our cable transactions go by way of England. The tariff is another serious impediment. How can Americans expect us to buy goods when they place a prohibitive tariff on our products? They are proposing a duty on sugar, our principal product, and should the measure be enacted into a law it will almost entirely exclude it from these shores. Can we buy goods from a country that treats us in this manner? Certainly not. You may depend upon it that we shall retaliate in the same manner. I can safely say that as soon as the proposed tariff bill passes we shall place such a duty on American products as will entirely prevent their importation.

Carlos Lix Klett, of Buenos Ayres, presented the Argentine view of the situation. His main point in discussing the commercial relations between his country and the United States was the disastrous consequence which a duty on hides would produce. "Argentina," he said, "imports a large quantity of such articles as the United States can produce from England and Germany. Trade with the United States, however, has been steadily increasing since the existence of a democratic tariff, and now it is proposed to place a duty on about the only article of which we export large quantities. The result is obvious. Our importation of American goods will have to be curtailed in proportion to our exportations, and there is no doubt that retaliatory measures will be adopted by our government. We are almost entirely in the hands of the English, and it is within the power of the United States to wrest our trade from the grasp of that country, if the proper means are used, but as long as we can find a market for our goods in England and Germany, free from cumbersome duties and other restrictions, we must necessarily stick to them."

Arthur S. Hitchings, although bearing an English name, is a thorough Brazilian and resides in Rio de Janeiro. His object in visiting this country is to study as closely as possible the commercial relationship between Brazil and the United States, and it is probable that he will undertake a tour of the principal cities on his own account after the other delegates have left. Whilst his speciality is finance, a subject of which he has made an exhaustive study, he is thoroughly familiar with the demands of commerce. He is an ardent advocate of free trade for this country, and thinks that therein lies its only salvation.

"Open your ports," he said, "and let our goods come in! If we have steamships coming in here with our goods, you will load them up with goods for us, and we will gladly take them. Of course, I understand that the transportation facilities are lacking, and that the medium of exchange is sadly inadequate, but these conditions will right themselves as soon as the incentive to right them is there. Reciprocity is good enough, but it can by no means accomplish the benefits that will result from absolutely free trade. We are all anxious down in Brazil to do business with you, and, sooner or later, we shall, that is, if Americans can realize that they can get rid of their surplus stocks by admitting our goods free and sending theirs in return.—*New York Times.*

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Oct. 5.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the political disturbances at S. Paulo. Among the amendments adopted in the 2nd discussion of the budget of the war department was a provision for closing the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará.

Oct. 6.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The news of the capture of Canudos was received with lively demonstrations of joy. Several speeches were made and it was decided to celebrate the event by adjourning.

Oct. 7.—*Senate.*—Several speeches were made over the news of the taking of Canudos and a congratulatory motion was adopted.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The number of government soldiers fit for duty at Canudos on the 2nd inst. is reported to have been 5371.

—In S. Paulo the rejoicings over the news from Canudos led to disturbances and the mob was dispersed by the police.

—It is stated that the crews of the vessels belonging to the flotilla on the Upper Uruguay, have not received pay for four months.

—It is stated that Gen. Arthur Oscar has asked for permission to return to Pernambuco and resume the command of the 2nd military district.

—Between the 1st and 5th inst. 78 officers and 338 men, belonging to the government's army, are reported to have been wounded in the fighting at Canudos. The number of killed is not stated.

—Antonio Batista and Barnabé Cruz, two of Conselheiro's followers, are reported in a telegram to the *Fuz* to have been captured according to a telegram to the *Notícia* they were killed. Were they killed after they surrendered?

—In the state of Espírito Santo there have been disturbances at Santa Isabel, some of whose inhabitants, dissatisfied with the municipal authorities, proclaimed a revolutionary government. Nine of the malcontents have been arrested.

—A Para telegram states that between the 22nd and 28th ult. at Calisone in the disputed territory between Brazil and French Guiana there were disturbances in which French, Dutch and British subjects took part. Five British subjects, it is said, were bound and sent to Cayenne. Forty-five houses valued at over 200,000\$, are reported to have been burned.

—A letter from Quimadas says that one of the causes of the difficulty in obtaining and forwarding supplies for the army at Canudos is the conduct of the troops who have devastated the country through which they passed and have treated the inhabitants with the utmost harshness. The latter consequently refrained from sending their products to market and many of them abandoned their homes.

THE FALL OF CANUDOS.

On the 7th inst. the President received the following telegram from the minister of war: "Moxre, 8 a.m., 6th.—I have the pleasure of communicating to your excellency that now, 7:30 a.m., I have just received a dispatch from General Arthur Oscar advising me that yesterday, at 5 p.m., the citadel of Canudos finally fell into our power, and that details will be sent later on. I am now sending a dispatch by hand to the general, requesting him to inform me what has been done with Antonio Conselheiro."—*Machado Bittencourt.*

The first dispatches expressed ignorance of Conselheiro's whereabouts, but it was subsequently affirmed that his body had been found in the church, where it had been buried some fifteen days before. The old man's head was struck off and is to be brought down to Bahia. The proofs of his identity are not yet known.

According to statements published in the *Fuz*, 647 bodies were found in the place, and about 1,000 prisoners were taken. It is stated that many of the *farangos*, as the foreigners are called, who were killed during the siege, had been buried in the houses and grounds within the town.

It is stated that the town of Canudos had 5,200 houses, all of which have been destroyed. Many of the *jaguancos*, including women and children, perished in the burning houses. The *Fuz* of the 11th contains telegrams announcing this savagery. The prisoners are already on their way down to the coast, and it is said that many of them will be impressed into the army and navy. A part of the army is employed in pursuing bands of *jaguancos*, and the whole force is soon to be returned to their former stations.

CRICKET AT PERNAMBUCO.

The following matches between the British residents of Pernambuco and the several vessels of Her Majesty's squadron visiting that port, have been forwarded to us. The first match was played September 28th between Pernambuco and an eleven from H. M. S. *Retribution*, *Savallone* and *Basilik*. The score was as follows:

SQUADRON.	
1st innings	
Anderson, b. E. Foy	9
E. Stace, b. R. Conolly	9
Lieut. Scagrove, c. Dunn, b. Conolly	49
B. Fisher, c. and b. Foy	14
Lieut. Christian, b. Foy	10
Cont. Keary, b. Conolly	0
Lieut. Bolton, b. Foy	3
Lieut. Stapleton, b. Foy	0
E. Ramsden, c. Thom, b. Conolly	12
Pte. Mee, c. Nevill, b. Conolly	3
Lieut. Hatcher, not out	4
Extras	8
Total	102

2nd innings	
Anderson, not out	2
E. Stace, b. Conolly	3
Lieut. Scagrove, did not bat	—
B. Fisher, not out	9
Lieut. Christian, b. Conolly	0
Cont. Keary, b. Foy	2
Lieut. Bolton, run out	1
Lieut. Stapleton, c. Nevill, b. Conolly	6
E. Ramsden, b. Conolly	5
Pte. Mee, c. Rowwell, b. Foy	7
Lieut. Hatcher, c. and b. Conolly	7
Extras	6
Total	41

PERNAMBUCO.

1st innings	
A. Bell, b. Fisher	0
J. Meadows, b. Mee	65
H. Conolly, retired	51
F. Foy, not out	50
R. Conolly, b. Stapleton	15
R. Thom, not out	3
T. Couper, did not bat	—
W. Boxwell	—
J. Riley	—
H. Nevill	—
A. Dunn	—
Extras	17
Total 4 wickets	204

Innings declared closed.
On the 1st inst. a second match was played between Pernambuco and H. M. S. *Phaeton*, resulting as follows:

H. M. S. PHAETON.	
1st innings	
Lieut. Cayley, b. R. Conolly	4
" Metcalfe, c. Riley, b. A. Foy	45
" Graham, c. Conolly, b. F. Foy	35
" Hamilton, b. Holmes	—
Dr. H. Harries, c. Couper, b. A. Foy	10
Midshipman Forbes, b. A. Foy	0
Sub-Lieut. Wilding, b. F. Foy	0
Mr. Jinkin, c. and b. F. Foy	4
A. B. Rowe, not out	14
A. B. Couper, b. F. Foy	0
Mr. Waterhouse, b. Conolly	1
Extras	4
Total	117

PERNAMBUCO.	
1st innings	
A. Bell, b. Jinkin	23
J. Riley, c. Harries	56
R. Conolly, c. Graham, b. Waterhouse	17
A. Foy, did not bat	—
F. Foy, not out	6
R. Thom, did not bat	6
T. Couper	—
Holmes	—
A. Dunn	—
H. Nevill	—
G. Estill	—
Extras	19
Total 3 wickets	121

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Campinas tramway line carried 54,564 passengers during the month of September.

—It is stated that the employees on the Serarir branch of the Leopoldina railway have not received pay for four months.

—A decree was signed on the 8th inst. altering the bases for passenger fares on the main line of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway.

—The government has signed the decree authorizing the Espírito Santo and Caravelas Railway Company Limited to transact business in Brazil.

—The government has granted four months more for the Mogiana Company to present definite surveys for its extension from Ressen to Santos.

—Finding the Central railway's supply of coal at S. Paulo nearly exhausted, Director Passos bought 1,000 tons from Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. at the rate of 65\$ per ton.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* affirms that the defalcation in the Norte (S. Paulo) station of the Central railway, for which the *fel* Miguel Carneiro Arco e Flexa is held responsible, amounts to 58,375\$040.

—Dr. Passos, director of the Central railway, is said to think that by increasing the freight and passenger rates and by getting rid of useless employees, he can make the road produce a net revenue of 21,000,000\$ per annum.

—There are complaints against the management of the Sorocabana railway, which is said to be endeavoring to force shippers to make use of the Sorocabana line even when they prefer to ship by the Itaua line to Juandira.

—As an illustration of how the Central railway has been managed, we can say that a well-known house of this city has been waiting two months to ship some heavy machinery up country. The reply has invariably been that there are no wagons disposable. With such a service, the Central can neither earn a surplus nor be of much service to the country.

—It seems that the case of arms seized by the station-master at the S. Diogo station contained only 6 ordinary fowling pieces, and a Mauser rifle that had been sent to Rio de Janeiro for repairs. It is moreover stated that a permit for the shipment had been previously obtained from the police authorities. Is it not time to put an end to these arbitrary seizures? If not, then let the word "republic" be substituted by something more appropriate.

—The report that the Brazilian government has rejected the offer of 5,000,000 made by the Anglo-German syndicate for the Central Brazilian railroad is untrue. The Brazilian government has not refused the offer and it is unlikely to do so. Firstly, it has no other offer secondly, the Brazilian government needs the money and thirdly the terms offered are as good as the government can expect to get. We believe the government is desirous of getting a better offer, but it will probably be found that the terms proposed by the syndicate will ultimately be accepted.—*The Statist*, Sept. 18.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio*, Director Passos wishes to increase the passenger rates on the Central railway 100 per cent, and the freight rates 50 per cent. He also wishes, it is stated, to abolish the abatement on return tickets. He is reported to have said that rates are much cheaper on the Central than on European railways. He thinks that, if his suggestion is adopted, the gross receipts of the road can be increased to 51,000,000\$ per annum. The operating expenses he estimates at 30,000,000\$. The *Jornal* says that it is probable that the government will adopt the suggestion.

—The new time table on the Central has been published and is to go into effect on the 18th inst. Night trains are to be re-established, and the absurdity of starting two fast trains for S. Paulo within an hour of each other, has been discontinued. The new hours will be: 5 a.m. and 8 p.m. for the Minas line (*Linha do Centro*), and 6 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. for the S. Paulo trains. The departures in São Paulo will be 5 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Two intermediate trains are to run on the Minas line, one leaving Rio at 7 a.m. and running to Barbacena, and the other leaving at 4 p.m. and running only to Entre Rios.

LOCAL NOTES

—The army bill was signed on Wednesday by the President.

—It is said that the Canudos prisoners will be impressed into the army and navy.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* says that a French army is going to occupy the disputed territory between Brazil and French Guiana.

—The man who on the 2nd of last April killed a burglar at No. 9 Rua de S. Francisco Xavier was tried for murder and acquitted on Tuesday last.

—The announcement, made on Saturday, of the illness of Deputy Glycerio seems to confirm the report of his having been assaulted by a band of Jacobins.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* estimates at 2,000,000\$ the amount which up to Saturday had been paid in this city and S. Paulo on account of the Italian claims.

—A well-merited symptom of the morbid state of public sentiment at the present time is the demand of the *Republica* that the skull of Antonio Conselheiro shall be brought to Rio de Janeiro.

—One of the persons to whom Gen. Arthur Oscar sends a telegram complaining of intrigues against him and boasting of having won a victory in spite of such intrigues, is the celebrated Dodeleino Martyr.

—A soldier of the 2nd regiment of artillery, pardoned on Wednesday by the war department in token of joy over the news of the capture of Canudos, was killed in a brawl on Thursday.

—The resignation of Weyler will make it easier to negotiate for a termination of the war in Cuba. Weyler was too fond of despotic power, and too full of hatred, to make it possible to negotiate with him.

—The *Republica* accuses President Prudente de Moraes of shedding crocodile tears over the victims of the war in Bahia. Are tears over useless bloodshed so unnatural that it is necessary to consider them insincere?

—The Brazilian government, it is stated, has been urged by that of France to induce congress to take some action on the boundary treaty, which has been awaiting ratification ever since the beginning of the session.

—After reading the *Fuz* editorial this morning, we are inclined to think that Quintino intends to vote for both Lauro Sodré and Campos Sales. Or is he preparing to turn his back on the party which failed to nominate him?

—We are inclined to think that if the government had sent a dozen brass bands against Canudos, the war would have been over long ago. We are convinced that Conselheiro could not have held out a single day against such an assault.

—Both the prudentistas and the Jacobins are trying to make political capital out of the news of the taking of Canudos. The Jacobins seek to promote the glorification of Arthur Oscar and the prudentistas claim a share of the glory for the government.

—Many of the Jacobins are dissatisfied with Dr. Lauro Sodré's nomination for the presidency of the republic and some of them even assert that, in spite of that nomination, they will vote either for Quintino Bocayuva, or for Julio de Castilhos.

—The general impression seems to be that the troops at Canudos will now be withdrawn to Queimadas and after resting there for a while be sent to the stations which they occupied before the war commenced. It seems, then, that the sole object of the war was to take Canudos. Could there be a more striking proof of its purposeless nature?

—It was reported last week that Deputy Glycerio, after leaving the convention of his party on Wednesday night, was assaulted by a band of Jacobins enraged at the failure of Julio de Castilhos to obtain the nomination for the presidency of the republic, and that he was very roughly handled. Although the report has been widely circulated, we are unable to vouch for its truth.

—The delegates to the prudential convention met on Sunday and nominated Gov. Campos Sales as their candidate for the presidency of the republic, and Rosa e Silva as their candidate for the vice-presidency. On the same occasion they chose the members of the executive committee of the party and of a committee for drawing up a manifesto.

—To-day being a holiday, the postoffice is closed at 1 p. m., and our gas motor has also manifested a desire to celebrate the discovery of America. We are therefore compelled to postpone printing until to-morrow morning. Before our next issue we hope that both Columbus and the motor will be satisfied, and the postoffice ready to attend to its legitimate business.

—Senator Moraes Barros wishes to abolish fanaticism and superstition by instructing the people. In the first place, Senator, instruction costs money and how are you to get money unless you first make the country prosper? And, in the second place, what are you going to do in regard to people who, although they are supposed to have all the advantages of instruction, are much more dangerous than the ignorant and superstitious families in the interior of the country?

—Now that the Canudos affair is at an end for the moment, it is in order to direct our attention to the timely disturbances at Calçoene, in the contested territory on the frontier of French Guiana. Our rejoicings will perhaps be turned into indignation meetings, the merry dance of uniformed parades, and brass band demonstrations will grow, and the drain on the treasury will continue. It may be a satisfactory thing to cultivate *brias*, but it's expensive.

—Among letters sent by Gen. Arthur Oscar to the *Republica* is one purporting to be addressed to Capt. Alexandrino de Alencar at Cambe, near Canudos. This is a fair sample of the so-called disclosures of assistance rendered to the Bahia families by persons who are obnoxious to the Jacobins. The gallant officer to whom the letter is said to be addressed is, as is well known, engaged in business in this city, where he has quietly remained during the whole of the period of the war in Bahia. The letter was probably written by some Jacobin with the express purpose of injuring Capt. Alexandrino.

—At a caucus held by the glyceristas on Tuesday for the purpose of selecting their candidate for the presidency of the republic, Glycério opposed the nomination of Julio de Castilhos, which, he said, would probably lead to civil war in Rio Grande do Sul. The vote on the first ballot was as follows:—Louro Sodré, 14; Julio de Castilhos, 13; Quintino Bocayna, 12. On the 2nd ballot Sodré obtained 26 votes and it was decided that at the meeting of the convention on the following day he should be nominated without opposition. This was accordingly done and Fernando Lobo was nominated candidate for the vice-presidency.

—A destructive fire broke out in a furniture shop on the Largo do Rocio on the morning of the 9th, and there being a scarcity of water soon spread to adjoining premises. The well-known printing-office and bindery of Messrs. Lenzinger Irmãos & Co. are located in the building, which was recently constructed and belongs to the Carmo brotherhood, and were partially destroyed, the bindery, ruling-office and deposits being a total loss, and the printing-office a partial loss. Their loss is estimated at 300,000, which is covered by insurance in the Manchester at 400,000. The building was insured for 300,000 in four national companies. Several small businesses were also total losses.

—A want of space is, we think, a valid excuse for not copying all the congratulatory messages which the *Paz* received and published on completing some days ago the 13th year of its existence, but it would not justify us, we feel, in depriving our readers of the following which we find in that paper's issue of the 7th inst.:—"To-day, on which the respectable republican organ *O Paz* completes one more happy anniversary, your partisan, therefore, humbly presents himself to salute you. Likewise, in view of this same date of great rejoicing for this respectable editorial staff I ask you, in the capacity of an unemployed and republican pedagogue, to give alive for my support. I thus act, Citizens Editors, in virtue of having been dismissed, after seven years of educational service in the corps of national marines, on proposal made by the present commander, M. A. Testana, to the respective minister from the simple fact of your partisan's having been a friend and appreciator of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto. In view of the foregoing I ask of you also for my support on this day of glory for the *Paz*. In conclusion: clinging to the banner of the republic, I trust that you will not deny my request, which is moreover so just, and that you will kindly address me in a closed letter to No. 210 Rua do Riachuelo, where as a favor I am stopping. This is cordial. Your much obliged and respectful partisan.—Professor Joaquim Ribeiro Adriano Junior."

THE MORRO VELHO MATCH.

It has already been announced privately amongst the members of our local club that a cricket match was to be played in the state of Minas Geraes against the Morro Velho club, and the Rio team to leave here on the 30th October and return on the 2nd November. The secretary of the Morro Velho Club has, however, written down to say that, owing to an outbreak of

small pox, they are obliged to ask the Brazilian Cricket Club to postpone the date. From Rio a reply has been sent to the effect that, seeing that the Rio cricket season is practically at an end, the Rio club will try and arrange a date at the beginning of next season's cricket, as it is impracticable to do so for this season.

CRICKET.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK vs. THE WESTERN BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH CO. This match was played at the Paysandú ground on September 26th last, and ended in a victory for the Telegraph boys by 21 runs. The scoring was very low all round, no less than half the players contriving with a full "zero", and although the London and Brazilian Bank only obtained 32 runs, their opponents were doing much worse, and things looked much against them until Owen came in, who by plucky hitting, turned into a win, what appeared to be a loss. Smythe who was in fine bowling form, took 9 wickets for 6 runs. Score as follows:

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK.	
1st innings	
W. J. Millions, b. Smythe.....	2
J. B. Mawson, b. Smythe.....	6
C. H. T. Allen, ct. King, b. Smythe.....	0
R. A. Brooking, ct. Skey, b. Smythe.....	13
M. S. Edwards, ct. and b. King.....	1
E. F. Bailey, ct. and b. Smythe.....	6
J. T. Moore, b. Smythe.....	0
A. G. C. Blake, ct. King, b. Smythe.....	0
G. Butterworth, b. Smythe.....	0
J. H. Cooper, b. Smythe.....	1
O. W. Rolls, not out.....	0
Extras.....	3
Total.....	32

2nd innings	
W. J. Millions, b. Smythe.....	0
J. B. Mawson, ct. Owen, b. King.....	11
C. H. T. Allen, b. King.....	6
R. A. Brooking, b. King.....	30
M. S. Edwards, b. Williams.....	9
E. F. Bailey, ct. King, b. Williams.....	1
J. T. Moore, b. Smythe.....	0
A. G. C. Blake, b. Smythe.....	0
G. Butterworth, not out.....	0
J. H. Cooper, ct. Williams, King.....	0
O. W. Rolls, absent.....	—
Extras.....	8
Total.....	65

WESTERN BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH CO.	
1st innings	
E. King, ct. Cooper, b. Mawson.....	4
F. Manuets, b. Mawson.....	0
A. Smythe, ct. Mawson, b. Brooking.....	3
A. Skey, b. Mawson.....	0
G. Briggs, b. Mawson.....	0
H. Mackworth, run out.....	3
R. Williams, ct. Blake, b. Mawson.....	0
F. Owen, ct. Bailey, b. Allen.....	24
R. Lock, b. Mawson.....	0
Skey, ct. Blake, b. Allen.....	10
Sub, not out.....	0
Extras.....	6
Total.....	53

SHIPPING NOTES.

—The British gunboat *Basildon* arrived here, from Pernambuco, on the 10th inst.

—The new Brazilian cruiser *Almirante Barroso* passed the island of Fernando de Noronha on the 10th inst.

—Telegrams from Paraguay, says a Montevideo dispatch of the 8th, state that the Brazilian river steamer *Rapido* had run aground near the village of Itates (Hayes?). It is believed that the steamer will be got off when the river rises.

—During the month of September there were 110 shipping arrivals at Santos, of which 86 were steamers. The departures numbered 102, of which 77 were steamers. The passenger arrivals numbered 2,522, and the departures 2,522.

—A Genoa telegram of the 8th inst. says that the steamer *Macklyna* (?), which had arrived there from Rio de Janeiro, had been subjected to rigorous quarantine because cholera had appeared on board during the voyage. Probably bad food was the cause of all the cholera that was discovered.

—A telegram from Montevideo of the 8th says that the Uruguayan council of hygiene had subjected the R. M. S. *Clyde* to disinfection. The passengers had been landed on Flores Island, and their clothes and baggage subjected to disinfection. Why? There is absolutely no fever whatever here in Rio de Janeiro. A subsequent dispatch says that the India epidemic of small-pox is the cause.

BUSINESS NOTES.

—An interruption of the cable between Cayenne and Pará is announced.

—The Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. has asked the government for an indemnity of £ 5,507 12s 10d for prejudices suffered at various times during the late naval revolt through suspensions in its service ordered by the government of Floriano Peixoto.

—The government has appointed Sr. Luiz Alves da Silva Porto president *ad interim* of the Banco da Republica.

—The state government of São Paulo has approved the bases of a new contract with the S. Paulo Gas Co. for the public illumination of that city.

—Since the municipal council passed the resolution for modifying the contract with Gomes de Oliveira the price of fresh beef has risen 200 reis per kilo.

—The discriminating tax of one dollar a word which the Argentine congress proposed to levy on telegrams passing over the Western and Brazilian cables, has been very wisely dropped.

—We take much pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement in another column of the widely-known sealmen Sutton & Co. It will be a satisfaction to many to know where they can obtain fresh seeds.

—Application has been made to congress and the municipal council for various favors in behalf of a projected American exposition. Among others, exemption from duties and municipal taxation are asked for.

—We hear that the proprietors of the *Jornal do Commercio* are preparing to substitute linotype machines for hand labor in their composing-room. Each machine, with a man at the keyboard, is said to do the work of five good men.

—The interview of a *New York Times* reporter with the talented editor of the *Jornal do Brazil*, which we reproduce in another column, is interesting and in many respects correct. But, we regret to say, some of the statements are a little out of line.

—Now that business men have broken the ice by going in a body to congratulate President Prudente de Moraes, let us hope that they will hereafter be prepared to give him cordial, efficient and unwavering support whenever he incurs danger in defense of the conservative interests of the country.

—Perhaps no better illustration of the character of our present municipal government can be found than the condition of the two streets, S. Pedro and Theophilo Otttoni, between Ourives and Quitandinha. These were turned over to an irresponsible speculator for an asphalt pavement. The work was badly done and the contractor cleared out. At present they are almost impassable, and the city is doing nothing to repair them.

—Although we have a superfluity of holidays already, and although business men need every hour, a half holiday was enforced on Saturday last, all public departments, the banks and most of the business houses closing at one o'clock. This was done to celebrate the capture of Canudos, an affair of no national importance whatever beyond its being a source of incalculable expenditure to the national treasury. This enforcement of holidays for such affairs ought to be checked.

—The people of Rio de Janeiro are threatened at present with an increase in the price of beef, with an increase in railway and tramway fares, with an increase in freight rates, with an increase in postage, with an increase in import duties, including those on many articles of prime necessity, and with new taxes, including a poll-tax of 20¢. If they already find it difficult to keep body and soul together, what are they to do when they are loaded with all the new burdens with which they are threatened?

—The amount involved in the case of Messrs. Nannum Gepp & Co's. dishonest employee is 51,190\$. The clerk, whose name is Azevelo Braga, had embezzled 10,000 bags of coffee on the *Argentina*, and had obtained the necessary *guia* for dispatching the same at the *Prochorda*. Instead of paying the export duties, he obtained permission to transfer the coffee to another steamer, and kept the money. He is under arrest and the judge at Santos has refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* for his release.

—At a meeting of jobbers on Saturday there were adopted resolutions for regulating transactions with merchants in the interior. In conformity with these resolutions, which, however, are still subject to ratification by each of the several classes of jobbers, orders will be filled only when signed by the houses that give them. Sales will be at four months' time, when not for cash or at thirty days. Signed accounts will be required when credit is given. Views expressed at the meeting lead us to believe that the provision relating to the time to be fixed for payments will be eventually stricken out of the resolutions.

COFFEE NOTES.

—A Campinas telegram of the 4th inst. states that the future coffee crop has been very much injured by drought.

—The coffee trees about Ribeirão Preto, state of S. Paulo, were covered with flowers at the beginning of the past week.

—A telegram of the 5th inst. from Juiz de Fora says that the future coffee crop in that vicinity will be much smaller than that which was gathered there year.

—In September the trains of the Sorocabana railway carried 5,500 tons of coffee, against 2,226 tons in September, 1896. On the 30th of last month there were 2,800 tons of coffee at various stations on the road.

—The Companhia Centros Pastoris do Brazil sold its last crop of coffee at prices averaging 135,976 per arroba, against 188,866 for the previous crop. This decline, which averaged 48,890 per arroba, prevented the company from declaring a dividend for the half-year ended on the 30th of last June. This is the first time that the company has failed to declare a dividend.

—The *Reporter* of Ribeirão Preto says that the next coffee crop in that municipality promises to be very large (*bem grande*). The editor thinks that the chances are slight of the crop suffering damage from hailstorms or drought, in that section, consequently the large flowering promises an abundant crop. This will be pleasing news to the Dumont shareholders.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The revenue of the state of Goyaz for 1898 is estimated at 522,120,000 and the expenditure at 631,029,515.

—A London telegram of the 5th says that £160,000 of 4 and ½ per cent Brazilian bonds were redeemed on the preceding day.

—By executive decree of the 1st inst. an appropriation of 300,000\$ has been made for paying arrears of indebtedness of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—A London telegram of the 5th says that according to a Hamburg letter negotiations are in progress there to place one million pounds of Brazilian treasury bills in that market.

—The revenue of the state of Rio-Grande do Sul amounted in 1896 to 8,302,219,553 and the expenditure to 7,828,332,686. For 1898 the revenue is estimated at 8,520,200\$ and the expenditure at 8,513,521,513.

—The customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the 9 months ended on the 30th ult. amounted to 70,377,626\$518 against 92,972,303\$884 for the corresponding period of 1896, and 87,551,819\$72 for that of 1895.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of September have been made public:

	1897	1896
Pernambuco.....	1,273,173\$268	1,377,152\$865
Porto Alegre.....	991,886\$088	810,895\$057
Maceió.....	161,915\$107	—

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, October 11th, 1897.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	
gold.....	27 d
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	—
in U. S. coin at \$1.865 per £	—
1 \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	54 3/4
do of £ 1 \$100 in Brazilian gold.....	8 5/8

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	
today.....	7 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis	
gold.....	36 3/4
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis	
(paper).....	47 1/2 gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis	
in U. S. coin at \$1.80 per £	—
1 \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	44 1/2 d.
Value of £100 (\$1.80 per £) in U. S. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	66 1/2
Value of £ 1 sterling.....	34 3/8

EXCHANGE.

October 6.—The official rate of 7 1/2 ruled at the banks, until the afternoon, when the British bank advanced to 7 1/2. The market moved very low, although the banks were not drawing at better than the official rate, there was little money under 7 1/2, with business, however, in a small way outside at 7 1/2. Bills were not freely offered, and the demand was very slack, when news of firmness in Santos was quite sufficient to strengthen rates here, and the market closed firm, with bank sterling readily obtainable at 7 1/2, and other paper quoted at 7 1/2-7 3/4, with an upward tendency at the lower quotation. The small transactions declared during the day comprised bank sterling at 7 1/2-7 3/4, and other paper at 7 1/2-7 3/4. Gold 8 1/2 pieces were quoted on the street at 7 1/2-7 3/4; the Bolsa closed without offers or bids.

October 7.—The banks opened at 7 1/2-7 3/4, but the latter was noted every where early in the day, and only small transactions in other than bank were reported at 7 1/2, which were realized "on the street." Later bills were offered, without takers, at 7 1/2, and then bank sterling was to be had at this rate, with business done at 7 1/2 also, although some conditions in the cover were supposed to have been exacted, and other sterling was reported at 7 1/2. Then the market hesitated, and with the banks cautious-traders at 7 1/2-7 3/4 money came out at 7 1/2, but the close was weak, with bank sterling for cashing bills at 7 1/2, and other sterling at 7 1/2-7 3/4, the banks talking of the higher figure. The day was quiet, at the official extreme of 7 1/2-7 3/4 for bank, and other sterling reported at 7 1/2-7 3/4. Gold was quoted on the street at 7 1/2-7 3/4, and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 7 1/2-7 3/4, sellers at 7 1/2-7 3/4.

October 7.—The Brazilianische Bank at 7 1/2, and the London & River Plate bank, which opened at 7 1/2, joined the others at 7 1/2, in the course of the morning. The market was, nevertheless, in the absence of the speculative movement, and the only variations in rates were when the banks were drawing freely at 7 1/2-7 3/4 with 7 1/2-7 3/4 quoted, and when the banks were not readily placed at 7 1/2, and there was money at 7 1/2. At the close there were good bills at 7 1/2, which the banks refused to purchase. The small transactions reported were realized at 7 1/2-7 3/4 bank and 7 1/2-7 3/4 other on the street. The Bolsa closed with buyers of 300\$ 50 no sellers; on the street, sovereigns were quoted at 34 3/8, and gold at 8 1/2.

October 8.—The Brazilian bank opened at 7 1/2, but soon afterwards posted 7 1/4, which was official at the other banks, and at which all were drawing freely, with the result that 7 1/2 might be under 7 1/4 in the course of the day two of the English banks posted 7 1/2, and business was done in bank sterling at 7 1/2, but no much money came out at this rate, and a sharp fall followed, during which bank paper was not readily obtainable at better than 7 1/2, and something was done by the impossible out of doors at 7 1/2. Then bills seemed to come out, for rates improved, all the banks drawing at 7 1/2, with 7 1/2 not impossible, and bankers were few at under 7 1/2. The market closing fairly steady at 7 1/2—7 1/4 bank and 7 1/2—7 1/4 other sterling. There was rather more animation than in the preceding days, but the business done was only moderate at the extremes of 7 1/2—7 1/4 for bank and 7 1/2—7 1/4 for other sterling. Santos was charged with carrying the advance in the morning. Gold was quoted on the street at 215 1/2 per 1000; the Bolsa closed with out-tenders or sellers of sovereigns.

October 9.—The market opened firm, with 7 1/2 official at the banks, most of which gave bills at 7 1/2, and none were taken at 7 1/4, with all sterling this rate and business done at 7 1/2. Some went out, but it was decided to suspend business at 1 o'clock, and the street did not go up with the decision, the market flattening until the banks were not accepting money at better than 7 1/2, and outside business was reported in other sterling at 7 1/2. At this time there was no much money, and when business was suspended, but money was offered at 7 1/2. There was naturally very little doing in the declared business, consisting bank sterling at 7 1/2—7 1/4 and other bills at 7 1/2—7 1/4. The Bolsa closed without buyers or sellers of sovereigns on the street gold was quoted at 215 1/2 per 1000.

October 10.—The Brazilian bank posted 7 1/2, and the others 7 1/4, the latter ruling freely for business in bank, with the market considered firm at 7 1/4 for other sterling. During the morning the banks refused to buy at 7 1/2, and bank sterling was done at 7 1/2, but holders of bills refused to accept the advance, and in the afternoon at 7 1/2, and the day closing with bank at 7 1/2—7 1/4, the latter for counter business, and other sterling at 7 1/2—7 1/4. Tomorrow is a holiday, and the movement in exchange to-day was very small, the declared extremes ranging from 7 1/2—7 1/4 bank to 7 1/2—7 1/4 other bills. The weakness in rates of the close was somewhat unexpected, and looked like an attack stimulated by the dull market. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 215 1/2 per 1000, and 20 1/2; there were neither bids, nor offers at the Bolsa.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

October 5.		
2 Apolice, ss.	918,500	
6005 do	1,182	
1 do 48	1,182	
10 do	1,182	
7 do 1895	994	

Banks.

257 Republica	141,500
555 do	144

Miscellaneous.

80 Loteria Nacional	38
---------------------	----

October 6.

41 Apolice, ss.	921,500
1 do 48	1,180
1 do 48	1,180
2,0005 do	1,180
8 do 1895	995
10 do	995
100 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	8,500
41 n. Credito Real do Brazil, gold	37

Banks.

19 Commercial	200
200 Construct.	8,250
280 Hypothecario	30
207 Republica	141

Miscellaneous.

20 Fidejussão, Insc.	15
169 Torrens	20
8 Encasamento de Café	14
10 do	30

October 7.

1 Apolice, ss.	919,500
10 do	927
25 do	927
10 do 1895	995
100 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	8,500
30 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	8,500

Banks.

14 Commercial	207
20 Construct.	8,250

Miscellaneous.

20 Christoval, tram	154
60 Melhoramentos no Brazil	25,500

October 8.

57 Apolice, ss.	928,500
80 do	927
5005 do	927
35 do 48	1,180
10 do 1895	995
100 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	8,500
30 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	8,500

Banks.

14 Commercial	207
20 Construct.	8,250

Miscellaneous.

20 Christoval, tram	154
60 Melhoramentos no Brazil	25,500

October 9.

2 Apolice, ss.	927,500
5 do 48	1,180
31 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	8,500
62 do	8,500
25 Carris Urbanos, 1005	85
5 Carris, mil.	167
200 Journal do Commercio	165
50 n. Credito Real do Brazil	66

Banks.

200 Construct.	8
45 Republica	141,500
455 do	144
1 do 48	72,500

Miscellaneous.

100 Minas, de Jeronymo	3,500
152 Progresso Industrial, mil.	162
50 Botafogo	20
100 S. João	350
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil	25,500
63 Tattersall Moreaux	50
200 Torrens	20

October 10.

2 Apolice, ss.	927,500
5 do 48	1,180
31 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	8,500
62 do	8,500
25 Carris Urbanos, 1005	85
5 Carris, mil.	167
200 Journal do Commercio	165
50 n. Credito Real do Brazil	66

Banks.

200 Construct.	8
45 Republica	141,500
455 do	144
1 do 48	72,500

Miscellaneous.

100 Minas, de Jeronymo	3,500
152 Progresso Industrial, mil.	162
50 Botafogo	20
100 S. João	350
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil	25,500
63 Tattersall Moreaux	50
200 Torrens	20

October 11.

2 Apolice, ss.	927,500
5 do 48	1,180
31 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	8,500
62 do	8,500
25 Carris Urbanos, 1005	85
5 Carris, mil.	167
200 Journal do Commercio	165
50 n. Credito Real do Brazil	66

Banks.

200 Construct.	8
45 Republica	141,500
455 do	144
1 do 48	72,500

Miscellaneous.

100 Minas, de Jeronymo	3,500
152 Progresso Industrial, mil.	162
50 Botafogo	20
100 S. João	350
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil	25,500
63 Tattersall Moreaux	50
200 Torrens	20

October 12.

2 Apolice, ss.	927,500
5 do 48	1,180
31 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	8,500
62 do	8,500
25 Carris Urbanos, 1005	85
5 Carris, mil.	167
200 Journal do Commercio	165
50 n. Credito Real do Brazil	66

Banks.

200 Construct.	8
45 Republica	141,500
455 do	144
1 do 48	72,500

Miscellaneous.

100 Minas, de Jeronymo	3,500
152 Progresso Industrial, mil.	162
50 Botafogo	20
100 S. João	350
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil	25,500
63 Tattersall Moreaux	50
200 Torrens	20

October 13.

2 Apolice, ss.	927,500
5 do 48	1,180
31 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	8,500
62 do	8,500
25 Carris Urbanos, 1005	85
5 Carris, mil.	167
200 Journal do Commercio	165
50 n. Credito Real do Brazil	66

Banks.

200 Construct.	8
45 Republica	141,500
455 do	144
1 do 48	72,500

Miscellaneous.

100 Minas, de Jeronymo	3,500
152 Progresso Industrial, mil.	162
50 Botafogo	20
100 S. João	350
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil	25,500
63 Tattersall Moreaux	50
200 Torrens	20

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £20 £1,000,000
do paid up 500,000
Reserve Fund 300,000
BALANCE SHEET, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Assets:

Capital, uncalled	4,444,444 1/4
Bills discounted	4,010,341 30
Loans guaranteed accounts, etc.	1,000,000 00
Bills receivable	2,378,935 60
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.	7,774,977 10
Item office and branches	9,691,896 40
Sundry accounts	1,397,635 30
Cash	6,191,371 810
	40,886,825 550

Liabilities:

Capital	5,888,888 880
Deposits in account current, without interest	1,060,796 00
do do in account current, with interest	3,454,848 50
do fixed maturity and by bills	1,065,691 860
Item office and branches	13,083,809 760
Securities for advances, and on deposit	5,550,800 00
Bills payable	1,800,000 00
do deposited	2,170,474 400
Sundry accounts	2,538,710 400
	40,286,825 550

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st October, 1897.
For the British Bank of South America, Limited,
Arthur S. Dawson, secy. Manager.
O. H. Wilmot, Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.

Capital £1,000,000
Item realized 100,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Assets:

Bills discounted	8,363,761 50
Bills receivable	5,672,831 40
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	9,913,784 50
Sundry accounts	5,797,417 70
Securities for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	1,000,000 00
Cash	27,841,387 070
	37,668,980 450
	104,427,109 540

Liabilities:

Declared capital of this branch	1,000,000 00
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice	9,146,104 450
do in account current	15,414,005 40
Sundry accounts	8,913,784 50
Securities pledged	27,841,387 070
Item office, agencies and branches	1,106,272 120
	38,566,286 970
	104,427,109 540

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st October, 1897.
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,
Harland A. De Lisle, Manager.
A. H. Thomson, actg. Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000
do paid up 1,000,000
Reserve fund 600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Assets:

Capital, uncalled	6,666,666 670
Bills discounted	4,049,344 10
Bills receivable	19,120,501 20
Item office and branches	4,444,847 30
Loans, current accounts, etc.	4,444,847 30
Securities for accounts current, etc.	4,138,000 00
Cash	1,798,195 60
	19,943,875 110
	98,357,679 540

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed	13,333,333 330
Deposits in account current, without interest	13,781,995 90
do in account current, with interest	6,083,800 70
do fixed maturity	18,000,000 00
Item office and branches	12,298,972 40
Securities for accounts current, etc.	4,138,000 00
Sundry accounts	12,174,048 110
Bills payable	444,567 630
	98,357,679 540

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st October, 1897.
For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
E. A. Bonn Manager.
J. T. Moore, actg. Accountant.

BRAZILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Assets:

Guaranteed accounts	9,618,753 00
Item office, branches and agencies	20,254,108 074
Bills receivable	6,148,984 014
do discounted	19,040,477 534
Securities pledged	2,668,133 400
do deposited	8,675,690 000
Cash, in current funds	35,337,450 864
	98,947,358 817

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1000)	10,000,000 000
With interest	13,478,210 868
Without interest	7,187,400 091
Deposits with fixed maturity	32,618,818 500
Securities pledged and on deposit	20,311,073 830
Sundry accounts	2,939,824 750
	98,947,358 817

E. & O. E.

Krak-Petersen, Directors.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th October, 1897.

Exports.

Coffee.—The past week has been fairly active with reported sales of 100,000 bags, and the shipments and receipts just about balance each other. Prices have ruled somewhat undecided, and brokers' ideas vary to the extent of quite 500 rs. per arroba, for No. 2, but the business done seems to have been realized at about the extremes of 12,000—12,500, with buyers nearly always in the market at the lowest quotation.

The supply is somewhat reduced, while the cutries continue to give a wonderfully good average, but it is thought that the section of the coffee zone served by the steamers is being rapidly depleted, and that a sharp decrease in this supply is imminent. Santos also shows some indications of a more moderate daily average, although shipments from the southern market continue restricted, and stocks there constantly increase.

Dealers here seem to think that 12,500 is the bottom price for No. 2, and always of any increase in the demand to ask more money. It must be conceded that the insignificant fluctuations on the foreign Exchanges justify the position.

On the 8th reported sales were 2,000 bags, with broken quality 1,250—12,500 per arroba for No. 2, but on the following day there was less animation and 12,500—12,500 were quoted as the basis of the business done. On the 9th some of the brokers quoted 12,500, over 20,000 bags were sold, and 12,500—12,500 were the quotations on the following day. On the 10th however, 1,250 was again reported, and the market closed about steady on Saturday, with sales of 20,000 bags on the basis of 12,500—12,500. To-day factors in our port seem very enthusiastic and exporters' ideas are not yet known.

The shipments since our last report have been:

5,700 bags for the United States	
4,700 " " " Europe	
2,300 " " " Cape	
170 " " " River Plate, etc.	
10,450 bags.	

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States	bags.
---------------	-------

Oct. 2 New York Hlg Str. <i>Regulus</i>	28,750
3 New Orleans Str. <i>St. J. R.</i>	18,000
4 Baltimore Amer. Lg. <i>Clad Tanager</i>	3,500
5 do Amer. Lg. <i>Pravilla</i>	3,000
6 New York Hlg Str. <i>Greenland Prince</i>	9,250

Europe.

Oct. 3 Genoa and Naples Ital Str. <i>Montevideo</i>	600
4 Suez Canal Str. <i>St. J. R.</i>	1,100
5 Suez Canal Str. <i>St. J. R.</i>	800

October 10th, 1897.

[illegible]

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Oct. 4	Carolina Fr.	Havez * 25 ds.	Chargens Réunis.
	4 Montevideo Ital.	River Pool 6 ds.	La Veloz.
	4 Vellos Ger.	Santos 24 ds.	Roubinet & Co.
	5 Tokonauru Brit.	Washington 10 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
	5 Thames Brit.	River Pool 67 ds.	Royal Mail.
	5 Rio Ita.	do do	Florida & Vincenzi.
	6 Venegue Ger.	do do	Karl Valin & Co.
	7 Sirius Brit.	Livepool * 25 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
	7 Vidra Brit.	Newport 23 ds.	Longbridge.
	8 Bengale Ger.	Hamburg * 29 ds.	Ed. Johnson & Co.
	7 Haparn Ger.	Livepool 16 ds.	do
	8 Suenleito Ital.	Livepool 23 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
	8 Grecian Prince Brit.	Santos 23 ds.	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
	9 Ville de Rosario Fr.	Havez * 25 ds.	Chargens Réunis.
	10 Churchill Fr.	Bordeaux * 25 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
	10 Hahsburg Ger.	Bremit * 29 ds.	Hermann Seitz & Co.
	10 Ami Ger.	Santos 22 ds.	Ed. Johnson & Co.

DATE	NAME	PORT	CARGO
OCT.	4 Clyde Brit.	River Plate.	Smunties
	5 Montevideo Ital.	Genoa.*	do
	5 Orion Aust.	Santos.	do
	5 Saxi Ger.	do	do
	6 Thames Brit	Southampton.*	do
	6 Siro Ital	Genoa.*	do
	6 Helix Ger.	Trieste.*	do
	6 Folsjo Nor.	do	do
	8 Sarmiento Brit.	Santa Lucia	(Ballast)
	8 Others Dig	Santos	Smunties
	8 Carolina Fr.	do	do
	8 Hibernia Ger.	do	do
	9 Bapineia Ger.	Hamburg.*	do
	9 Concor Brit	New York.	do
	9 Etiona Brit.	do	Coffee.
	9 Espagne Fr.	Marseilles.*	Smunties.
	10 Grecian Prince Brit	New York	Coffee.

Circulation		Public Funds		October 1901	
262,133,000\$	Stock 5 1/2% currency (apólice).....				
124,665,000	Bonds at 18%			427,500	427,500
117,824,000	Stock 4 1/2% gold, converted			97,000	920,000
24,347,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6 1/2%.....			1,221,000	1,225,000
18,350,000	do do 1878, 4 1/2%.....				
15,350,000	do do 1880, 4%.....				
17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo				
10,000,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%.....			1,550,000	1,600,000
65,000,000	" do				
4,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....				
24,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal			950,000	950,000
					110,000
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.		
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	4500— July '97	207,500	207,500
20,000,000	Commercial	200	8 000— July '97	20,000	212,000
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	3 200— July '97	8 250—	74,000
10,000,000	Constructor	200		5 250—	8 500
10,000,000	Credito Mauo	200	2 000— Jan '96		
118,250,000	Lavoura e Commercial	200	6 000— July '97	91,000	103,000
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	9 000— July '97	45 500—	50,000
	Nacional Brasileiro	200	3 000— July '97	105,000	
	República do Brazil	200	6 000— July '97	144,000	145,000
	Rural e Hypothecaria	200	9 000— July '97	220,000	
	do 2nd series	100	4 500— July '97	110,000	121,000
Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.		
5,600,000\$	Caravelas a Aymorés	100\$			
110,000,000	Leopoldina	200	1 000		
10,000,000	Muzambinho	100		55,000	65,000
9,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200			
	do 2nd series	200			
21,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	75			
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Hauna	200			
	do 2nd series	200			
42,000,000	Viação Férrea Supplem.	100		64,000	
		200		12,000	14,000
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.		
14,500,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	— July '97	105,000	112,000
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200	— July '97	150,000	160,000
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.		
10,000,000\$	Aliança	200\$	— Sept. '97		
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	6 000— Aug. '96	17,500	19,500
3,000,000	Cartão	200	10 000— Jan. '96	95,000	100,000
5,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	10 000— Aug. '96		115,000
500,000	D. Izabel	200	10 000— Jan. '97	70,000	90,000
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira	200	Feb. '96		
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense	200	8 000— Mar. '96		
1,000,000	Petropolitana	200	8 000— Mar. '96		
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	10 000— July '97		
300,000	Santa Luzia	200			

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precious stones.

Specialty in BRAZILIAN stones, like
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Chrysolites, Fancy stones,
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Cameos and

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CHIROPOLIST

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RIO DE JANEIRO.
142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY
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Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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 Engineering and Construction Offices.
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article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good
stock.

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(*Engenheiro Mechanico*)

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Made in S. Paulo by The Zerdac & Co. It is the choice of India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast make.

The makers will deliver orders of 1 dozen upwards at 5s in ordinary bottles and 6s the dozen in special bottles. Special terms for wholesale orders.

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CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction, pleasure and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

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M. M. KING & Co.

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MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

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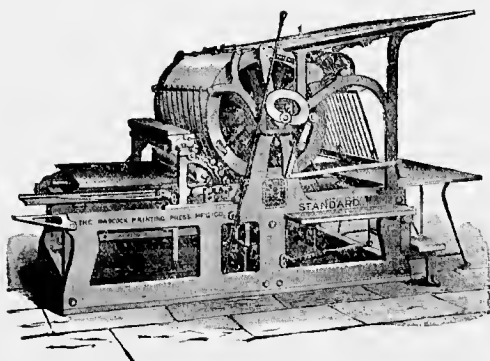
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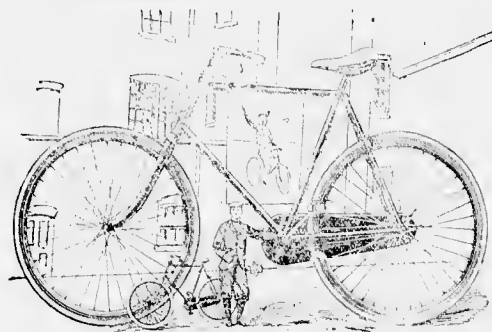


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